

**FAYETTE COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE
SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT
PLAN
1999-2008**

**Including Brooks, Fayetteville,
Peachtree City, Tyrone and Woolsey**

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with the 1990 Georgia Solid Waste Management Act Fayette County and each of its municipalities developed and adopted separate solid waste management plans in 1993. At this time, each entity is individually implementing their solid waste plans and reduction programs.

In 1998, as updates to the 5-year Implementation and Financing Element were being prepared, Keep Fayette Beautiful (KFB) called a meeting of county and municipal staff to consider a comprehensive solid waste management plan. The consensus among the group was that a comprehensive planning effort addressing unincorporated Fayette County, Brooks, Fayetteville, Peachtree City, Tyrone and Woolsey would establish a central effort to address solid waste, discover areas where efforts could be consolidated and at the very least, provide one document where information on solid waste planning efforts for the entire county could be found.

This planning effort should not be construed as an attempt to usurp any one of the participating municipalities' powers to control its own jurisdiction. Solid waste programs initiated by each of the jurisdictions should continue. Rather, this effort should be viewed as an attempt to develop an ongoing dialogue between the participating municipalities and create a consolidated planning and implementation process.

The 1990 Georgia Solid Waste Management Act sets two basic goals:

1. Achieve a 25 percent reduction in the solid waste generation; and
2. Ensure adequate solid waste handling capability and capacity for the subsequent ten-year period.

While the state did not meet the 25 percent reduction goal by July 1, 1996, the Attorney General confirmed that the reduction goal does still exist. The basic premise of the Act is to educate and encourage residential and nonresidential generators of solid waste to reduce the amount of solid waste by the best means possible. These means could include, but are not limited to, source reduction, reuse, recycling and mulching/composting. The Act also encourages municipalities to join together to develop multi-jurisdictional or regional solutions.

POPULATION

The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) is the Regional Development Center (RDC) for the Atlanta Metropolitan Area. The ARC prepares population projections for municipalities under its jurisdiction. The ARC estimates that Fayette County had a population of 78,850 in 1995 with a projection of 95,900 in 2000 and 133,100 in 2010. This is an average annual increase of 4.0 percent from 1995 to 2000 and 3.35 percent from 2000 to 2010. These projections will be used for the purposes of this plan.

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EXISTING CONDITIONS AND LAND USE

Fayette County is predominantly a residential county. The Fayette County Tax Assessors Office reports in 1998 that of the 32,638 parcels in Fayette County 96 percent are classified as residential and 4 percent are classified as nonresidential.

Fayette County is viewed as a bedroom community of the Atlanta metropolitan area. Without an interstate highway, Fayette County has not experienced the large-scale industrial/distribution development or the regional commercial development that has occurred in south Fulton and Clayton Counties.

Fayetteville and Peachtree City are served by a public sewage system. Unincorporated Fayette County, Brooks, Tyrone and Woolsey for the most part depend on individual septic tanks for sewage disposal. Nine businesses in the town center of Brooks are served by a community septic system. As a result the most intense residential and nonresidential development has occurred in Fayetteville and Peachtree City.

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE

Residential land use densities in Fayette County range from multi-family development in the Cities of Fayetteville and Peachtree City to five-acre single-family agricultural-residential tracts mainly scattered throughout the unincorporated county. As of April of 1998 there were approximately 30,000 total housing units in all of Fayette County. The following is a brief summary of residential land use ranges for the county and each of the municipalities.

Brooks: Single-family residential land use densities in Brooks range from a minimum of one unit per one-half acre around the town center to one unit per five acres in the remainder of the town. There is no multi-family development in Brooks. Brooks contains approximately 160 total housing units.

Fayette County (Unincorporated): Single-family residential land use densities in unincorporated Fayette County range from a minimum of one unit per acre to one unit per five acres. There is no multi-family residential development in the unincorporated county. There are seven mobile home parks containing approximately 1,900 mobile homes. The unincorporated county contains approximately 14,880 total housing units.

Fayetteville: Single-family residential land use densities in Fayetteville range from a minimum of one unit per one-quarter acre to one unit per acre. There are approximately 740 multi-family units in Fayetteville. Fayetteville contains approximately 4,500 total housing units, 20 percent multi-family and 80 percent single-family.

Peachtree City: Single-family residential land use densities in Peachtree City range from a minimum of one unit per one-quarter acre to one unit per three acres. There are approximately 1,360 multi-family units in Peachtree City. Peachtree City contains approximately 10,700 total housing units, 13 percent multi-family and 87 percent single-

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family.

Tyrone: Single-family residential land use densities in Tyrone range from a minimum of one unit per acre to one unit per three acres. There is one two-family attached development consisting of 30 units. A proposed development which is currently going through the approval process proposes approximately 300 units with lot sizes ranging from one third acre to one half acre. This development may utilize an on-site sewage system. Tyrone contains approximately 1,250 total housing units.

Woolsey: Single-family residential land use densities in Woolsey range from a minimum of one unit per acre to one unit per five acres. There is no multi-family development in Woolsey. Woolsey contains approximately 45 total housing units.

COMMERCIAL LAND USE

A survey of commercial development in Fayette County indicates those large centers of 7,000 or more square feet are located in Unincorporated Fayette County, Fayetteville and Peachtree City. Fayetteville contains the largest amount of commercial development (2,104,501 sq. ft.) followed by Peachtree City (653,988 sq. ft.) and Fayette County (338,300 sq. ft.) (See Table 1.).

INDUSTRIAL LAND USE

Peachtree City Industrial Park contains the greatest amount of industrial development and the largest scale industrial development in Fayette County. This development consists of large scale manufacturing and processing plants, as well as, a National Weather Service facility and a FAA facility now under construction. The Peachtree City Industrial Park consists of approximately 3,000 acres and contains approximately 3,227,750-sq. ft. of industrial development (See Table 2.).

Industrial development in Fayette County, Fayetteville and Tyrone consists of small-scale service oriented businesses. The Kenwood Business Park (234 acres) and the Lee Center (50 acres) located in unincorporated Fayette County contain a concentration of these businesses. In Fayetteville these businesses are located in the Industrial Way Industrial Park, the East Fayette Industrial Park and along Georgia Avenue and total approximately 41 acres. The Shamrock Industrial Park (75 acres) is the location of these businesses in Tyrone.

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TABLE 1.
COMMERCIAL CENTERS OVER 7,000 SQUARE FEET

Center	Location	Total Square Footage
Guthrie Plaza	Fayette Co.	16,800
Governor's Walk	Fayette Co.	13,800
J&R Plaza	Fayette Co.	44,000
Kenwood Plaza	Fayette Co.	80,900
Peachtree East	Fayette Co.	142,000
Rainbow Center	Fayette Co.	40,800
	Subtotal	338,300
Banks Crossing	Fayetteville	346,668
Banks Station	Fayetteville	180,000
Fayette Center	Fayetteville	24,095
Fayette Corners	Fayetteville	161,266
Fayette Pavilion	Fayetteville	933,996
Fayette Place	Fayetteville	70,000
Fayetteville Towne Center	Fayetteville	94,036
Highway 85 Plaza	Fayetteville	47,000
Glynn-Hood Plaza	Fayetteville	40,240
Hudson Plaza II	Fayetteville	80,000
Ingles	Fayetteville	44,000
N. Fayette Center	Fayetteville	42,000
Sherwin Williams	Fayetteville	19,000
Triangle Plaza	Fayetteville	7,000
Williamsburg Center	Fayetteville	15,200
	Subtotal	2,104,501
Aberdeen Village	Peachtree City	36,000
Braelinn Village	Peachtree City	254,000
Kedron Village	Peachtree City	124,000
Peachtree Crossing	Peachtree City	105,100
Peachtree Point	Peachtree City	13,480
Westpark Walk	Peachtree City	97,408
Willow Bend	Peachtree City	24,000
	Subtotal	653,988
	TOTAL	3,096,789

Source: Fayette County Planning Department, Fayetteville Planning Department and Peachtree Department of Engineering

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TABLE 2.
MAJOR TENANTS OF PEACHTREE CITY INDUSTRIAL PARK

Tenant	Total Square Footage
Alenco	150,000
Avery Dennison	200,000
Cooper Lighting	450,000
FAA	88,000
Formtec	47,000
G.S. Roofing	170,000
Gardener Denver	126,000
Hella	66,000
Hoshizaki	155,000
Lawson Mardon	105,600
M.A. Industries	150,000
NCR	350,000
Panasonic	210,000
Paschall	170,000
Photocircuits	250,000
Sealed Air Corp.	92,000
TDK	408,000
Wilden Plastics	40,150
TOTAL	3,227,750

Source: Peachtree City Department of Engineering

OFFICE LAND USE

Peachtree City contains the greatest amount of office development in Fayette County. Office park development in Peachtree City consists of approximately 450 acres and contains approximately 323,500-sq. ft. of office space (See Table 3.).

TABLE 3.
OFFICE PARKS IN PEACHTREE CITY

Office Park	Total Square Footage
Brookside	61,000
Eastbrook	24,000
Jefferson Corners	18,500
Line Creek	8,000
Oak Manor	24,000
Petrol Point	14,000
Prime Point	29,000
Steven's Entry	16,000
Westpark	129,000
TOTAL	323,500

Source: Peachtree City Department of Engineering

In Fayetteville approximately 34 acres are developed for office uses. These areas are located along Jeff Davis Drive and S.R. 85 and in the Lafayette Center office park. Three developments in unincorporated Fayette County are devoted to office development; Governors Square (7.5 acres), Peachtree Corners (15 acres) and Carnegie Place (18 acres).

AMOUNT OF WASTE

AMOUNT OF WASTE

The purpose of this element is to determine the composition and amount of solid waste generated within a community for the ten-year planning period. Figures for solid waste generation rates and EPA national averages for solid waste composition contained in the ARC's Regional Solid Waste Management Plan and the aforementioned ARC population estimates will be used for this element.

COMPOSITION

Primary data as to the composition of Fayette County's waste stream does not exist. As was mentioned, EPA national averages for solid waste composition contained in the ARC's Regional Solid Waste Management Plan will be utilized. Tables 4. and 5. illustrate these averages.

TABLE 4.
1988 U.S WASTE GENERATIONS AND DISCARDS
COMPARISON BY WEIGHT

	1988 Waste Generation	Percent of Total	1988 Waste Discards	Percent of Total
Paper and Paperboard	71.8	40.0	53.4	34.3
Glass	12.5	7.0	11.1	7.1
Ferrous	11.6	6.5	10.9	7.0
Aluminum	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.1
Other Metals	1.1	0.6	-	-
Plastics	14.4	8.0	14.3	9.2
Rubber and Leather	4.6	2.6	4.4	2.8
Textiles	3.9	2.2	3.8	2.4
Wood	6.5	3.6	6.5	4.2
Food Waste	13.2	7.3	13.2	8.5
Yard Trimmings	31.6	17.6	31.0	19.9
Miscellaneous	2.7	1.5	-	-
Other	3.2	1.7	5.6	3.5
Total MSW	179.6	100.0	155.9	100.0

Source: Regional Solid Waste Management Plan, ARC

Note: All figures in millions of tons.

AMOUNT OF WASTE

TABLE 5.
1988, 2000, 2010 ESTIMATES OF U.S. WASTE GENERATION
AND COMPOSITION BY WEIGHT

	1988 Waste Generation	Percent of Generation	2000 Waste Generation	Percent of Total	2010 Waste Generation	Percent of Total
Paper	72	40%	95	44%	120	48%
Glass/Metal	28	15%	30	14%	25	10%
Food/Yard Trimmings	45	25%	45	21%	53	21%
Plastics	14	8%	20	9%	25	10%
Other	21	12%	25	12%	27	11%
TOTALS	180	100%	215	100%	250	100%

Source: Regional Solid Waste Management Plan, ARC

Note: All figures in millions of tons.

SOLID WASTE GENERATION

The Regional Solid Waste Management Plan, prepared by ARC, utilizes production rates for 1990, 2000 and 2010 to determine future solid waste generation. Waste is divided into three categories, residential, commercial/industrial and construction and demolition debris.

The production rate for residential waste is based on an estimated total of 4,313 tons of waste per calendar day divided by the metro population. This is a per capita production rate of 3.559 pounds per day from 1990 to 2000. The plan indicates that this rate will rise to a per capita production rate of 3.76 pounds per day from 2000 to 2010.

Commercial production rates were calculated by dividing the estimated total of 3,039 tons of waste per calendar day divided by the projected number of employees for a production rate of 4.31 pounds per employee per day for 1990 to 2000. This rate will rise to 4.42 for the period from 2000 and 2010.

The construction and demolition debris production rate is based on the estimated total of 2,145 tons of waste per calendar day divided by the metro population. This equals a per capita production rate of 1.17 pounds per person per day from 1990 to 2010.

With these production rates and ARC population projections future solid waste generation can be calculated. Tables 6. and 7. illustrate waste generation for Fayette County in tons per calendar day and tons per year for 1999 to 2008.

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TABLE 6.
AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE PER CALENDER DAY, 1999 to 2008

	ARC Population Figures	ARC Employment Figures	Residential Tonnage	Commercial Tonnage	Construct. & Demo Tonnage	TOTAL TONNAGE
1999	92,490	29,560	165	64	82	310
2000	95,900	30,950	180	68	85	334
2001	99,360	32,280	180	71	88	340
2002	102,820	33,610	187	74	91	352
2003	106,280	34,940	193	77	94	365
2004	109,740	36,270	200	80	97	377
2005	113,200	37,600	206	83	100	390
2006	117,180	39,310	213	87	104	403
2007	121,160	41,020	220	91	107	418
2008	125,140	42,730	228	94	111	433

Source: ARC and Fayette County Planning

TABLE 7.
AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE PER CALENDER YEAR, 1999 to 2008

	ARC Population Figures	ARC Employment Figures	Residential Tonnage	Commercial Tonnage	Construct. & Demo Tonnage	TOTAL TONNAGE
1999	92,490	29,560	60,074	23,251	29,877	113,202
2000	95,900	30,950	62,289	24,344	30,978	117,611
2001	99,360	32,280	65,807	26,039	32,096	123,941
2002	102,820	33,610	68,181	27,112	33,213	128,506
2003	106,280	34,940	70,555	28,184	34,331	133,071
2004	109,740	36,270	72,929	29,257	35,449	137,635
2005	113,200	37,600	75,304	30,330	36,566	142,200
2006	117,180	39,310	77,678	31,709	37,852	147,239
2007	121,160	41,020	80,409	33,089	39,138	152,635
2008	125,140	42,730	83,140	34,468	40,423	158,031
		TOTAL	716,365	287,784	349,923	1,354,072

Source: ARC and Fayette County Planning

SPECIAL WASTES

Biomedical waste: There are four large medical treatment facilities located in Fayette County. The Fayette Community Hospital, Emory Clinic and Fayette Medical Center are located in Fayetteville and a Fayette Medical Center facility is also located in Peachtree City. All of these facilities contract with BFI, which takes this biomedical waste to its incinerator and autoclave facility in Lake City, Georgia.

Tires: The Frank West Company is the major hauler of tires in Fayette County. It is estimated that this company handles approximately 85 percent of Fayette County's scrap tires. These tires are taken to two locations, Waste Recovery in Atlanta or Waste Tire

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Management in Lawrenceville. At these locations, tires that are suitable for recapping are separated and the remainder are shred and sold as secondary fuel.

Water and Wastewater Treatment: The Fayette County Water System operates a treatment plant that is located on Crosstown Road in Peachtree City. The treatment plant produces approximately 11 cubic yards of sludge per month. This sludge is taken to a BFI facility in Lake City, Georgia. A future water treatment plant is planned for the Lake Horton Reservoir south of Woolsey in the year 2000.

Fayetteville operates a water treatment plant and two wastewater treatment plants; all are located within the City of Fayetteville. Table 8. indicates the amount of biosolids the wastewater facilities generated from 1993 to 1997.

TABLE 8.
WASTEWATER BIOSOLIDS GENERATED

Year	Tons of Biosolids
1993	189.2
1994	161.4
1995	244.4
1996	271.4
1997	297.5

Source: Fayetteville Planning Department

An increase of four percent per year is expected for wastewater biosolids. These wastewater biosolids are mixed with the sludge from the water treatment plant and are land applied as fertilizer on a farm in Fayette County. A new water treatment plant has been in operation since the end of 1997.

Peachtree City operates three sewage treatment plants (Line Creek treatment plan, Line Creek treatment plant and Rockaway treatment plant). These plants produced 599 tons of biosolids in 1996 and 555 tons in 1997. It is estimated that 536 tons will be produced in 1998. These biosolids are taken to the Pine Ridge landfill.

COLLECTION

The purpose of this element is to provide an inventory and assessment of existing solid waste collection systems to ensure the efficient and effective collection of solid waste, recyclable materials and yard waste in Fayette County for the ten year planning period.

Private collection companies handle all of the residential and nonresidential solid waste collection in Fayette County. Brooks, Fayetteville and Tyrone contract with private companies to serve single-family residential customers. Customers in Peachtree City, Unincorporated Fayette County and Woolsey contract directly with private collection companies.

Brooks: Brooks contracts with A.J. & M. Company to serve single-family residential customers. Brooks bills 98 households, 61 per cent of the total households, \$11.00 per month for once a week pickup of household solid waste and recyclable materials. Remaining residential and nonresidential customers contract directly with private collection companies.

Fayette County (Unincorporated): Single-family residential customers and nonresidential customers contract directly with private collection companies. All citizens of Fayette County can individually drop off household solid waste at the transfer station on Manassass Mile Road. In addition, Fayette County provides an area at the transfer station where all Fayette County citizens can drop off recyclable materials and yard waste.

Fayetteville: Fayetteville contracts with Waste Management Inc. to serve single-family residential customers. Fayetteville bills all single-family households (3,827) \$11.05 per month for once a week pickup of household solid waste and recyclable materials. Nonresidential customers and multi-family complexes contract directly with private collection companies.

Peachtree City: Single-family residential customers, nonresidential customers and multi-family complexes contract directly with private collection companies. There are two companies that primarily serve residential customers and four that serve nonresidential customers. Companies serving residential customers offer once a week or twice a week pickup of household wastes, once a week pick-up of recyclable materials and once a week pickup of yard waste. Residential rates average out to \$13.25 per month for once a week pickup, \$16.42 per month for twice a week pickup, \$5 per month for household recycling, and \$10 per month for yard waste recycling services. Peachtree City provides an area on S.R 74 where Peachtree City citizens can drop off recyclable materials and yard waste.

Tyrone: Tyrone contracts with Waste Management Inc. company to serve single-family residential and some nonresidential customers. Tyrone bills 1,230 households, 98 per cent of the total households, \$32.25 per quarter for once a week pickup of household solid waste and recyclable materials and bi-weekly pickup of yard waste. Some residential and nonresidential customers contract directly with private collection companies. Tyrone provides recycling containers at the Town Hall and an area for

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citizens to drop-off yard waste. In addition, Tyrone picks up yard waste on a monthly basis.

Woolsey: Single-family residential customers and nonresidential customers contract directly with private collection companies.

PRIVATE COLLECTION COMPANIES

A survey was sent out to 11 private collection companies serving Fayette County to get a better understanding of the range of services offered to residential and nonresidential customers. To date, six of these companies have responded to the survey. The following questions were asked on the survey:

1. Number of customers?
2. Frequency of service?
3. Range of charges?
4. Do you offer recycling services?
5. Number of recycling customers
6. Frequency of service?
7. Range of charges?
8. What materials do you except?

Of the six private collection companies responding, three serve only residential customers and three serve both residential and nonresidential customers. Frequency of residential services range from once a week to twice a week. Residential rates range from \$11.00 to \$22.00 per month. Three companies provide recycling services to residential customers. The frequency of service is once a week and charges range from \$1.75 to \$5.00 per month. Materials collected include aluminum cans, bi-metal cans, cardboard, glass, magazines, newspaper, phone books, plastic bottles and white paper.

Frequency of nonresidential services range from once a week to an as-needed basis. Nonresidential rates range from \$20.00 to \$500.00 a month. In some cases the charge is based on volume and frequency of service. Materials collected include cardboard and white paper.

ASSESSMENT

Collection: The present collection systems in place appear to meet the needs of Fayette County. Brooks, Fayetteville and Tyrone will continue to contract with private collection companies to provide service to their residents. Peachtree City, Unincorporated Fayette County and Woolsey will continue to allow the private collection companies to contract directly with their residents.

Data Collection: Private collection companies contracted with Brooks, Fayetteville and Tyrone are required as part of their contract to provide each of these municipalities with

data on the amount of solid waste and recyclable materials collected. However, it would seem that data on these amounts is not regularly reported.

Gathering data from private collection companies that are not contracted with a jurisdiction has proven as difficult. Fayette County, Peachtree City and Tyrone have ordinances requiring private collection companies serving customers within their jurisdiction to submit quarterly reports. These reports are to contain the amount of solid waste and recyclable materials collected and the disposal facility utilized. At present, these municipalities are no longer receiving collection data from the private collection companies. While the number of companies serving the county has decreased through mergers and some discontinuing service to the county, it would appear that the remaining companies simply stopped submitting the data. Many of the companies complain that the information is burdensome and difficult to provide because their routes do not stop at jurisdictional boundaries and that the number they would provide would just be an estimate at best. To date, no public action has been taken against these companies.

GOAL

To develop and implement a data collection system to track the collection of solid waste and recyclable materials.

IMPLEMENTATION

The purpose of data collection is to determine the effectiveness of reduction programs. Without the data an evaluation of these programs is not possible.

KFB should be utilized as the central clearinghouse for data. It's Recycling and Solid Waste Subcommittee, to be discussed later in the plan, should follow these steps:

1. Evaluate the existing data collection systems and regulations currently in effect.
2. Seek the input of the private collection companies serving the county and municipalities as to how they could supply data.
3. Determine the data needs.
4. Develop a data format.

An effort will be made to gain this information voluntarily in a mutually agreeable format. A unified approach should be developed which would take the entire county into account as opposed to individual jurisdictions. This approach will eliminate some of the burden on the private collection companies. Municipalities contracting with private collection companies should continue to receive data as required by their contracts. However, these municipalities should work with these companies to get the data in the proposed format discussed above. This data could then be forwarded to the KFB.

COLLECTION

If this voluntary effort fails, the committee should consider recommending that those companies serving the county and municipalities be required to register and supply data. Each municipality would need an ordinance in place with penalties established for noncompliance. The system could be streamlined by each entity delegating the administration of this requirement to KFB. However, the enforcement for noncompliance would fall on the individual municipalities since KFB has no enforcement powers.

DISPOSAL

The purpose of this element is to ensure that solid waste treatment and disposal facilities serving local governments and multi-jurisdictional areas meet regulatory requirements and are in place when needed to support and facilitate effective solid waste handling programs today and for the subsequent ten year period.

There are no solid waste landfills in Fayette County. The Fayette County Landfill located on Manassass Mile Road was closed in 1991. A BFI landfill located on Roberts Road was closed in 1993. By contract, Southern States operates the Fayette County transfer station. The transfer station accepts solid waste generated within Fayette County from private collection companies. This waste is shipped to the Southern States' landfill in Taylor County. The Fayette County C&D Landfill was closed in 1997.

Reports from GA EPD for FY 1997 indicate that solid waste from Fayette County and its municipalities is taken to the following landfills (See Table 9.).

TABLE 9.
DESTINATIONS OF WASTE FROM FAYETTE COUNTY
& MUNICIPALITIES, FY 1997

Source	Landfill	Location	Tonnage
Fayette County	Hickory Ridge	DeKalb Co.	489
	Lamar Co.	Lamar Co.	116
	Live Oak	DeKalb Co.	10,987
	Pine Ridge	Butts Co.	40
	Southern States	Taylor Co.	54,888
		Subtotal	66,520
Fayetteville	Donzi Lane	DeKalb Co.	400
	Live Oak	DeKalb Co.	3,440
	Pine Ridge	Butts Co.	7
	Scales Road	DeKalb Co.	251
		Subtotal	4,098
Peachtree City	Donzi Lane	DeKalb Co.	126
	Live Oak	DeKalb Co.	6,694
	Scales Road	DeKalb Co.	43
		Subtotal	6,863
Tyrone	Live Oak	DeKalb Co.	852
		Subtotal	852
		TOTAL	78,333

Source: ARC and GA EPD

While the information above generally supplies the destinations of solid waste generated in Fayette County, the accuracy of these figures is questionable. In the spring of 1996 several state agencies involved in the implementation of the Georgia Solid Waste Management Act met to evaluate current efforts and recommend new strategies to meet the Act's goals. One of the new strategies is to improve solid waste tracking and data collection. While the amount of waste disposed of statewide could be measured with

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some confidence, waste disposal at a local or regional level could not be accurately measured. This seems to be true of the data above, where it would appear that a majority of Peachtree City's waste is unaccounted or perhaps included with the amount from Fayette County to Southern States' landfill in Taylor County and no information is available for Brooks or Woolsey. The Town of Brooks' contractor indicates that its waste is taken to the Coweta County and the City of Newnan Landfills. In addition, it was further stated that without accurate disposal rates, accurate waste reduction rates cannot be calculated.

CAPACITY

The 1997 Solid Waste Management Annual Report put out by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs reports that 89 percent of the state's landfills contain a remaining capacity of 220,424,639 cubic yards. In 1996 Georgia EPD reported a 42 percent increase in capacity over the previous year and a 3 percent increase in 1997. While 15 unlined landfills closed in July 1998, DCA estimates that the remaining capacity of the state's landfills will not be affected; 12 landfills are under construction with a total capacity of 25,961,469 cubic yards, about 12 percent of current capacity.

Table 10. indicates the remaining capacity and estimated closure date of the landfills identified in the table above.

TABLE 10.
REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY, FY 1997

Facility	Type	Location	Remaining Capacity*	Estimated Closure Date
Donzi Lane	C&D	DeKalb Co.	2,972,900	10/1/03
Hickory Ridge	MSW	DeKalb Co.	5,139,240	8/1/05
Lamar Co.	MSW	Lamar Co.	1,135,000	N/A
Live Oak	MSW	DeKalb Co.	5,919,259	10/1/00
Pine Ridge	MSW	Butts Co.	8,912,651	1/31/22
Scales Road	C&D	DeKalb Co.	80,687	7/1/02
Southern States	MSW	Taylor Co.	38,422,168	3/15/26
		TOTAL	62,581,905	

* Cubic Yards
Source: GA DCA

ASSESSMENT

As was mentioned, there are no landfills located in Fayette County, so all waste is transported to landfills outside of the county. All waste in Fayette County is handled and disposed of by the private sector. The companies, which handle the majority of the solid waste, indicate that they have sufficient capacity to serve the county for the next ten years (see assurance letters in Appendix A.).

GOAL

To develop and implement a data collection system to track the collection and disposal of solid waste to anticipate a lack in disposal capacity.

IMPLEMENTATION

The data collection measures discussed in the Collection Element would fulfill the aforementioned goal.

WASTE REDUCTION

WASTE REDUCTION

The purpose of this element is to ensure, at a minimum, a 25 percent per capita reduction in the amount of solid waste. The 1990 Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan set 1996 as the year this percentage of waste reduction was to be met. As was mentioned, the State of Georgia did not meet this goal. However, in 1997 the State Attorney General confirmed that this reduction goal does still exist.

In 1993 Fayette County and each of its municipalities developed solid waste management plans and implemented reduction programs. The following is a brief summary of reduction programs for the county and each of the municipalities.

Brooks: Brooks offers curbside recycling to its 98 subscribing households through its contract with a private collection company. Subscription to the service is voluntary. Materials collected include aluminum cans, bi-metal cans, cardboard, glass, magazines, newspaper, phone books and plastic bottles.

Fayette County (Unincorporated): Fayette County provides an area at the transfer station where all Fayette County citizens can drop off recyclable materials and yard waste. Recyclable materials collected include aluminum cans, appliances, bi-metal cans, cardboard, glass, newspaper and plastic bottles. Table 11. indicates the amount of solid waste diverted from the transfer station.

TABLE 11.
WASTE DIVERSION AT FAYETTE COUNTY TRANSFER STATION IN TONS

	Solid Waste	Recyclable	Yard Waste	Total	Percent Diverted
FY 1995-96	43,327	443	1,349	45,119	4.0%
FY 1996-97	54,285	637	1,895	56,817	4.5%
FY 1997-98	72,487	624	1,869	74,980	3.3%

Source: Fayette County Engineering

Some of the private collection companies serving the unincorporated county offer recycling service to their customers. However, data on the amount of recycling materials collected is not presently available.

Fayetteville: Fayetteville contracts with a private collection company for once a week pickup of recyclable materials. Fayetteville bills all single-family households (3,827) for this service regardless of participation. Materials collected include aluminum cans, cardboard, glass, magazines, newspaper and plastic bottles. Table 12. indicates the amount of solid waste diverted by the City's contractor.

TABLE 12.
WASTE DIVERSION IN FAYETTEVILLE IN TONS

	Solid Waste	Recyclable	Total	Percent Diverted
1994-95	3,106	320	3,426	9.3%
1995-96	3,245	497	3,742	13.3%
1996-97	2,480	420	2,900	14.9%

Source: Fayetteville Planning Department

Peachtree City: Peachtree City provides a staffed facility on S.R. 74 where Peachtree

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City citizens can drop off recyclable materials and yard waste. The facility is open two days a week. This facility accepts aluminum cans, cardboard, glass, magazines, miscellaneous metals, newspaper and white paper. To date, approximately 403 tons of recyclable material was collected at this facility in 1998. Peachtree City also maintains an unmanned drop-off facility at the Public Works building that accepts magazines, newspaper and white paper.

Peachtree City has an ordinance requiring private collection companies to provide curbside recycling to residential customers within the city. Peachtree City indicates the two companies that primarily serve residential customers do offer curbside recycling. However, data on the amount recycling materials collected is not presently available.

Tyrone: Tyrone provides once a week curbside pickup of recyclable materials and bi-weekly pickup of yard waste to 1,230 households through its contract with a private collection company. Subscription to the service is voluntary. Materials collected include aluminum cans, cardboard, glass, magazines, newspaper and plastic bottles. Table 13. indicates the amount of solid waste diverted by the City's contractor.

TABLE 13.
WASTE DIVERSION IN TYRONE IN TONS

	Solid Waste	Recyclable	Total	Percent Diverted
1993-94	811	119	930	12.8%
1994-95	965	130	1,095	11.9%
1995-96	986	135	1,121	12.0%
1996-97	962	139	1,101	12.6%
1997-98	1,054	210	1,264	16.6%

Source: Waste Management of Atlanta

Tyrone provides recycling containers at the Town Hall and an area for citizens to drop-off yard waste. In addition, Tyrone picks up yard waste on a monthly basis.

Nongovernmental Recycling Facilities

There are many nongovernmental recycling facilities located in Fayette County and its municipalities. These facilities range from bins for paper, glass and aluminum cans placed by private companies in parking lots to businesses which accepts items such as antifreeze, batteries, motor oil and tires to businesses which actually buy recyclable materials such as scrap metals. KFB maintains a list of some of these locations in its Fayette County Recycling Guide (See Appendix B.).

Southeast Paper Recycling, Inc. has 33 bins placed in Fayette County to collect newspaper, magazines and white paper. The company reports that 1,454 tons of newspaper and 124 tons of magazines and white paper were collected in FY 1997-98. A representative of Southeast Paper has indicated that the company is willing to regularly provide data on the amount of recyclable materials collected in Fayette County.

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ASSESSMENT

Recycling efforts of varying degrees are being pursued by Fayette County and its municipalities. While each entity is individually implementing their solid waste plans and reduction programs, the overall process is fragmented. Data on the amounts of solid waste and recyclable materials collected are not being provided and as a result it is difficult to evaluate waste reduction programs.

The 1990 Georgia Solid Waste Management Act requires that the per capita solid waste generation rate be reduced by 25 per cent using the per capita rate of FY 1991-92 as a base. Utilizing the same per capita production factors as described on page seven, this reduction rate can be formulated.

In 1992 the daily per capita generation rate for solid waste was 6.58 pounds. A 25 percent reduction would result in a daily per capita rate of 4.93 pounds. This was formulated with an estimated population of 66,800 and an estimated number of 19,380 employees (Source: ARC). Table 14. illustrates the reduction goals.

TABLE 14.
AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE REDUCED PER CALENDER YEAR, 1999 to 2008

	Population	Total Tonnage	Reduction Tonnage	Target Tonnage
1999	92,490	113,202	29,909	83,293
2000	95,900	117,611	31,248	86,363
2001	99,360	123,941	34,462	89,479
2002	102,820	128,506	35,911	92,595
2003	106,280	133,071	37,360	95,711
2004	109,740	137,635	38,808	98,827
2005	113,200	142,200	40,257	101,943
2006	117,180	147,239	41,712	105,527
2007	121,160	152,635	43,523	109,112
2008	125,140	158,031	45,335	112,696
	TOTAL	1,354,071	378,525	975,546
Source: ARC and Fayette County Planning Department				

GOALS

1. Provide a central forum to address waste reduction initiatives in Fayette County.
2. Increase public awareness of solid waste reduction through public education.
3. Develop and implement a data collection system to track the collection of recyclable materials by private collection companies and nongovernmental recycling facilities.
4. Increase waste reduction opportunities to achieve a 25 percent reduction of solid waste.

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IMPLEMENTATION

Keep Fayette Beautiful: KFB attained certification as an affiliate of Keep America Beautiful just over a year ago, at which time a Board of Directors was established. KFB is still in the development stages, which requires a great deal of administrative and organizational work. KFB presently functions with one staff person, the director. The director is paid as a consultant, receives no benefits and is responsible for payment of all income taxes and self-employment tax (basically, both employer and employee portions of social security). The Board of Directors and committees are presently made up of citizen volunteers, representatives of each municipality and various civic organizations.

The key to solid waste reduction is public education. The primary focus of KFB is public education. KFB administers the Keep America Beautiful curricula. This is an educational program that is used in the Fayette County School System. KFB also works in concert with the Cooperative Extension Service and coordinates environmental education

KFB administers the following community programs: a list of recycling sites in the county; Earth Day activities; Christmas tree mulching and phone book recycling; the no-litter program at the Kiwanis Fair and the Master Composter, Waste in the Workplace, America Recycles Day and Clean Builders programs. Future programs include: development of a KFB website; increased newspaper articles, press releases and possibly a regular newspaper column; quarterly water bill inserts; use of local radio and cable for public service announcements; litter free organization for local events; teacher workshops to present Keep America Beautiful Curricula; expanded use of compost demonstration site in Peachtree City and development of a speakers bureau.

As was previously mentioned, the purpose of a consolidated plan is to establish a central effort to address solid waste issues. KFB should be utilized as a solid waste coordinating organization for the entire county. The Recycling and Solid Waste Subcommittee (RSWS) of the KFB Board of Directors should have a designee involved in solid waste management from each of the municipal jurisdictions in Fayette County as well as representatives of the private collections companies operating in the county. The inclusion of governmental staff and private collection company representatives on this committee will provide a forum to discuss mutual problems and solutions to solid waste reduction.

For KFB to increase its level of activity to assist in the fulfillment of goals stated in this plan it will require more funding. Fayette County is currently funding KFB at a level of \$25,000.00 per year. Additional funding for the director's salary comes from the Cooperative Extension Service for coordinating their environmental education programs. A request for more funds to expand services and hire an administrative assistant was not approved in the last budget. Table 15. illustrates the Keep Fayette Beautiful requested and approved budget for FY 1998-99.

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TABLE 15.

KEEP FAYETTE BEAUTIFUL REQUESTED AND APPROVED BUDGET, FY 1998-99

Budget Item	Requested Budget	Approved Budget
Director Compensation	\$21,685	\$16,537
Administrative Assistant	16,230	0
Office/Computer Equipment	6,000	0
Printing, Postage, Supplies, Photo, Mics.	3,000	1,958
Educational and Community Programs	3,500	3,600
KAB Curriculum Workshops for Teachers	1,000	350
PR, Awards, Promo, Volunteer Recognition	3,000	1,550
Travel, Mileage, Training	2,000	455
KAB Annual Certif., Photometric Index	650	430
Publications, Education, Resources, Dues	1,000	120
TOTAL	\$58,065	25,000

Source: Keep Fayette Beautiful

Table 16. illustrates a suggested KFB five year budget for the expansion of community education programs on solid waste management, recycling and environmental protection:

TABLE 16.

KEEP FAYETTE BEAUTIFUL FIVE YEAR BUDGET, FY 1999-00 TO FY 2003-02

Budget Item	FY 99-00	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04
Director Compensation*	\$18,000	\$19,350	\$20,800	\$22,360	\$24,040
Administrative Assistant**	6,000	8,000	11,250	14,250	20,000
Office/Computer Equipment	300	3,000	500	500	3,000
Printing, Postage, Supplies, Photo, Mics.	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000
Educational and Community Programs	3,600	4,000	4,400	5,000	5,500
KAB Curriculum Workshops for Teachers	500	600	720	865	1,035
PR, Awards, Promo, Volunteer Recognition	1,550	1,630	1,700	1,785	1,875
Travel, Mileage, Training	500	550	625	750	1,000
KAB Annual Certif., Photometric Index	430	455	500	575	700
Publications, Education, Resources, Dues	120	150	200	300	500
TOTAL	\$33,000	\$41,235	\$45,695	\$53,385	\$67,650

* This reflects only 60% of Director's total compensation, no benefits or FICA. Assumes an additional 40% is funded by Extension.

** This reflects a part-time to full-time progression with no benefits or FICA.

Source: Keep Fayette Beautiful

The following are potential options for increasing funding and resources for Keep Fayette Beautiful:

1. The cities within Fayette County should consider assisting in the funding of KFB. KFB will put together a proposed budget package to present to the county and cities prior to the FY 1999-00.
2. KFB is considering offering corporate and individual memberships to increase funding.
3. Shared revenue from public recycling centers or programs where KFB is involved in the implementation or management of said centers or programs.

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4. Encourage businesses and civic organization to sponsor educational programs through in-kind or cash donations.

Brooks: Brooks will continue to offer curbside recycling services using the contracted private collection company. Utilizing KFB for a public education program could increase the rate of participation. This program would inform citizens of the environmental and economic benefits of reducing solid waste and encourage them to subscribe to the Town's collection program. KFB could work with the contracted private collection company to make the recycling program more efficient. In addition, Brooks should utilize KFB to organize a no-litter program for public events.

Fayette County (Unincorporated): Fayette County should approach its waste reduction efforts from the direction of the public demand for waste reduction services. A survey distributed as a water bill insert would provide input from the public to determine the public demand for these services. The County should utilize the technical assistance of KFB and DCA to design the survey and interpret the results. A gauge of the public demand for these services would aid the County in developing a waste reduction program that is responsive to the need of its constituents.

Not all of the private collection companies serving the unincorporated county offer recycling services. However, due to the poor response of the private collection companies to the survey in the Collection Element a determination as to what percent of the county has access to curbside recycling services is not possible. The aforementioned public survey could provide some insight into the participation rate of curbside recycling. While the County could require all private collection companies serving the unincorporated area to offer recycling services, this still does not guarantee that citizens would use the service. Private collection companies not presently offering recycling services would incur the expense of purchasing equipment and hiring additional employees and the extra administrative burden of getting rid of the materials after they are collected.

If there is a demand, the County should explore the feasibility of developing a staffed recycling facility on County owned property on McDonough Road. McDonough Road is the site of McCurry Park; a well used recreational facility, and the Public Works Department. This would establish a very accessible location for the eastern portion of the county due to its location and the high number of park users. The County, with the technical assistance of KFB, should study the feasibility of the facility and, if feasible, seek GEFA grants for technical assistance (design of site), materials (fencing) and construction. Public Works could supply some construction needs and possibly budget for a part-time position to man the facility.

In time, when Peachtree City has fully developed its new recycling center with a possible processing facility, Fayette County and Peachtree City should consider the feasibility of combining efforts. Large steady volumes of recycled materials that are preprocessed are more valued to end-users and could provide a financial return. Another consideration to explore is how these facilities could serve the private collection companies, which are

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providing curbside recycling services in the county. A drop-off facility located in the county closer to their routes could reduce their transportation costs.

Fayetteville: Fayette has proposed the following options for consideration:

Option 1: Allow the existing curbside recycling program to continue on a voluntary basis. This would allow citizens to decide if they wish to participate in recycling. As public awareness of waste issues increases, the residential recycling rate should also increase. While this option would be the easiest to administer, it may not result in a large reduction of waste volumes.

Option 2: Implement a mandatory recycling program for residential generators. This option would require the City to monitor the waste stream and develop ordinances that would outline penalties for those generators not complying with City regulations. This option if properly administered would have a significant impact on the City of Fayetteville's waste reduction program. This option would also be the most difficult to administer, due to the amount of monitoring that would be necessary in order to make the program effective. Mandatory programs are usually not very well received by the general public.

Option 3: Develop ordinances that would require commercial and industrial generators to submit annual reports to the City documenting waste reduction efforts. Under this option the City would impose an annual surcharge on those businesses that cannot provide proof of effective waste reduction programs. This option would allow businesses to tailor a program that is unique to their product or service. Since the commercial and industrial sector generates the largest percentage of solid waste in Fayetteville, this option could have a significant impact on reducing the City's waste stream.

Option 4: Develop a fee system based on the volume of waste generated by each household or impose an additional fee (such as a surcharge) on those households that opt not to recycle. This type of system would allow the consumer to have a direct impact on the amount they pay for waste services.

The objective of each option is to meet the State 25% reduction goal in the most cost-effective manner. While the City curbside recycling program has been successful, it is not likely to yield the 25% reduction. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that a combination of options will be necessary to achieve the goal.

In 1993, state law prohibited the landfilling of yard waste in the State of Georgia. To assist Fayetteville citizens, the City should promote backyard composting through a public education program as a means of dealing with this waste. Materials that are commonly composted in a single-family residential setting include leaves, small wood wastes, and grass clippings. Large wood wastes such as trees, stumps, limbs, and shrubs should be transported to a facility and ground to produce mulch.

It is recommended that the City utilize the services of KFB to disseminate educational materials to promote backyard composting and recycling. The City is not required to

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participate in funding to receive services from KFB. However it is recommended that the Mayor and Council consider annually funding KFB. Such funding would help offset KFB's operational costs and support educational activities in Fayetteville.

Peachtree City: Future plans to help divert more recyclable materials from the waste stream include a new recycling center in Peachtree City to accommodate more materials and provide a more centralized location. The existing facility is located at the south end of the City, out of the mainstream of traffic and circulation. The new facility will be located on S.R. 74 near the Flat Creek Water Treatment Facility on land provided by Peachtree City. A portion of the facility will be funded with an \$80,000.00 GEFA grant approved in April of 1998 with other costs shared between jurisdictions using the facility. Peachtree City, with KFB and Fayette County as partners applied for the grant. With a grant from GEFA and the land being provided by the City, there remain a couple of issues to be resolved relative to its operation. The scope of the grant will include the construction of a building to house future sorting and baling operations. Certainly, the center could benefit the western half of the county and will, perhaps, prompt discussions for another facility to serve the eastern half of the county. Table 17. illustrates the costs and construction schedule for the new center.

TABLE 17.
COSTS AND CONSTRUCTION OF RECYCLING FACILITY

Action	Costs	Year
Environmental Assessment	\$6,500	1998
Obtain Option on Property	-	1998
Purchase property	\$200,000	1999
Site and Building Design	6,000	1999
Construct Facility	125,000	1999
TOTAL	337,500	

Source: Peachtree City Department of Engineering

Peachtree City is the home to more than 100 large businesses and industries. As a result, it would be expected that the bulk of the waste generated within the City have its source in these commercial producers. Commercial/Industrial waste generators contribute far more waste than that of the residential generator. It is estimated that this ratio is 3:1. Therefore, more emphasis needs to be placed on reduction in this market. Currently, the commercial waste haulers operating within Peachtree City must make recycling services available to businesses according to local ordinance. However, most of the recycled goods collected consist of office paper. While office paper does contribute the most to the waste stream, efforts at encouraging reuse, recycling other materials, and reducing packaging and produced goods should be aimed at the commercial/industrial sector of the community. These efforts should only increase in proportion to the growth in the industrial park, which is expected to continue for the next several years.

The recycling program needs to expand into the industrial and commercial districts within the city. The majority of the waste stream is generated by this sector of the community and as a result should make greater efforts at recycling, reducing, and reusing. Past education and coordination efforts seemed to stall due to a lack of motivation on the part of industry. Consequently, incentives need to be the primary

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element in this campaign. However tax incentives for equipment to reuse and/or recycle products or packaging are not legal under current State law. As has been the intention in the past, Peachtree City should consider a franchise agreement for commercial/industrial solid waste pick up. This would give more control over the service provider than in our current situation.

With regard to residential service, Peachtree City does well at promoting waste reduction. Several strategies are being proposed which would have immediate impact. The first such strategy would be to create incentives for curbside recycling, by mandating a volume based rate structure among the service providers. In a similar fashion, but less obtrusive, would be to impose restrictions on the size containers that sanitation companies provide. Also, more controls can be prescribed on the frequency of pick up.

Peachtree City residents and businesses have borne the cost of waste disposal, with no involvement from the City for many years. The total market in this community has been estimated at \$3,750,000 plus. Residents generate as much as a million and a half dollars in revenue for service providers. As the City has not become involved in waste disposal, no revenues have been generated for use in these programs.

Therein lies one of the problems faced by Peachtree City. The funding necessary to operate a recycling center or any other waste related program must come from the General Fund. As such, there are many objections when requests are made to divert monies to augment or improve such facilities. The current costs, as reported in the 1998 Full Cost Report to DCA, for providing recycling services were \$30,470. This figure includes salaries for time allocated to the recycling center and the overall recycling cause by city personnel.

More emphasis needs to be placed on a full time Solid Waste Program Manager. That can be a part of the support for a Keep Fayette Beautiful staff member or a City employee. The management of solid waste needs to be tracked and be subject to more scrutiny.

Tyrone: Tyrone will continue to offer curbside recycling and yard waste services using the contracted private collection company, continue to provide bins for recyclable materials at City Hall and make provision for yard waste in the form of an area for collection and monthly pick up of yard waste. Utilizing KFB for a public education program could increase the rate of participation. This program would inform citizens of the environmental and economic benefits of reducing solid waste and encourage them to subscribe to the Town's collection program. KFB could work with the contracted private collection company to make the recycling program more efficient. In addition, Tyrone should utilize KFB to organize a no-litter program for public events.

Woolsey: Woolsey will continue to work with Fayette County as it did in the Solid Waste Management Plan developed in 1993. Woolsey should utilize KFB for a public education program. This program would inform citizens of the environmental benefits of reducing solid waste. In addition, Woolsey should utilize KFB to organize a no-litter

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program for public events.

The Fayette County School System: KFB and the RSWS will work with the Fayette County School System staff to establish a system-wide recycling program. Present programs will be analyzed for their effectiveness and recommendations for a more comprehensive approach will be developed.

Commercial, Industrial and Institutional: As has been previously mentioned, the reduction of waste from commercial, industrial and institutional facilities has not been given the attention that residential waste has received. In 1996 several state agencies undertook studies to acquire a better understanding of solid waste management in the state. One of the findings from the study was the amount of waste coming from nonresidential sources had been underestimated. A survey of landfill operators suggested that 60 per cent of the waste disposed in Georgia's landfills be of a commercial or industrial nature. Present solid waste plans in Fayette County have emphasized reduction of residential waste and not nonresidential waste. The Pollution Prevention Assistance Division (P2AD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources provides the following assistance:

1. Provides assistance in industrial, commercial and institutional waste minimization;
2. Develops programs and activities to encourage businesses and industries to implement waste minimization measures;
3. Conducts industrial waste minimization planning; and
4. Implements a household hazardous waste prevention and management program and a used automotive fluids management program.

KFB currently presents "Waste in the Work Place" seminars to local businesses with the assistance of state agencies such as P2AD and DCA. In addition, KFB has worked with individual local businesses to facilitate contact with the appropriate agencies to meet their particular waste reduction needs. It is recommended that KFB and RSWS expand programs with commercial, industrial and institutional facilities to reduce solid waste and continue to facilitate contact with the state agencies to provide technical assistance to interested parties. Another option to consider is to what degree the aforementioned recycling facilities (Fayette County and Peachtree City) could meet the needs of the commercial, industrial and institutional sectors.

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LAND LIMITATIONS

The purpose of this element is to locate areas in Fayette County, which are not suitable for solid waste facilities in terms of the environment or land use and zoning restrictions. Environmental concerns would include such things as floodplains, wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, steep slopes, water supply watersheds and unstable areas which are susceptible to seismic disturbances. Land use and zoning restrictions would refer to heavily developed areas, National Historic Sites, airports and jurisdictional boundaries (See Maps in Appendix C.).

GEOGRAPHY

Fayette County is located within the Georgia Piedmont Province of the Southern Piedmont Region. Within the Piedmont, Fayette County is in the Greenville Slope District. This district is characterized by rolling topography decreasing in elevation from 1,000 feet in the northeast to 600 feet in the southwest.

Fayette County is underlain by rock formation germane to the Piedmont Province. These rock types consist of gneiss, schist and weathered granite. Depth to bedrock in Fayette County can generally range from 32 to 60 inches. There are four major soil categories present in Fayette County; Cartecay-Wehadkee, Cecil-Applying, Gwinnett-Davidson and Pacolet-Ashlar-Gwinnett.

Fayette County is divided into three major watersheds: Flat Creek/Line Creek Drainage Basin, Whitewater Creek Drainage Basin and Flint River Drainage Basin. All streams in Fayette County drain into the Flint River and eventually the Gulf of Mexico.

SOILS

There are four major soil categories present in Fayette County; Cartecay-Wahadkee, Cecil-Applying, Gwinnett-Davidson and Pacolet-Ashlar-Gwinnett. Poorly suited soils in Fayette County can occur in the Caartecay-Wahadkee soil category. These are the areas indicated as 1. on the Soils Map (Map 1.). Slopes of 25 percent or greater do not exist in Fayette County. More detailed soil information is contained in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Services Soil Survey of Clayton, Fayette and Henry Counties.

FLOODPLAINS

A floodplain is any normally dry land area that is susceptible to being inundated by waters of a 100-year flood. Fayette County uses and recognizes the areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Approximately eleven percent of Fayette County is affected floodplain boundaries as delineated by FEMA. For general purposes, those areas indicated as 1. and 4. on the Soils map (Map 1.) would contain the majority of the floodplains in Fayette County. No solid waste handling facility should be located so as to restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain or result in a washout of solid waste. Fayette County regulations were adopted to meet the eligibility

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requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

WETLANDS

Wetlands are defined as areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration to support, and in normal circumstances to support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Significant wetland areas exist in Fayette County, especially along Whitewater Creek and the Flint River. The USGS Fish and Wildlife maps indicate the different grades of wetlands in Fayette County. For general purposes, those areas indicated as 1. and 4. on the Soils Map (Map 1.) would contain the majority of the wetlands in Fayette County. No solid waste handling facility should be located in a wetland unless no alternative sites or methods are available and the use of such wetlands complies with all applicable state and federal regulations.

WATER SUPPLY WATERSHEDS

Water supply watersheds are defined as the area or region that is drained by a body of water which is used for a municipal water supply. Fayette County is divided into three major watersheds: Flat Creek/Line Creek Drainage, Whitewater Creek Drainage Basin and Flint River Drainage Basin. Georgia DNR classifies Line Creek and Whitewater Creek as small (less than 100 square miles) watersheds. The Flint River is within a large (greater than 100 square miles) watershed. Fayette County currently withdraws water from Line Creek, Flat Creek (Lake Kedron & Lake Peachtree), Horton and Woolsey Creek (Lake Horton), the Flint River and a future intake on Line Creek (Lake McIntosh) (See Map 2.)

No solid waste handling facility should be located in the 100 foot buffer on each side of perennial streams seven miles upstream from a water supply intake or reservoir (and in small watersheds beyond the seven miles a 50 foot buffer). No solid waste handling facility impervious surface should be located in the 150 foot setback on each side of perennial streams seven miles upstream from a water supply intake or reservoir (and in small watersheds beyond the seven miles a 75 foot setback). For small watersheds (less than 100 square miles) new municipal solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. No solid waste handling facility should be located in the 150-foot buffer surrounding water supply reservoirs. To be located within two miles of a surface water intake for a public drinking water source no new municipal solid waste landfills must have engineering modifications such as liners and leachate collection systems and groundwater monitoring systems.

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREAS

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources defines recharge as the process by which precipitation infiltrates soil and rock to add to the volume of water stored in pores and other openings within them. Stores of groundwater are referred to as aquifers. Areas, which contain thick soils, or saparolite, and slopes of less than eight percent have the

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potential of being significant, recharge areas.

A map put out by the Georgia DNR locates areas with thick soils that could be significant groundwater recharge areas. The map indicates thick soils exist in the northern portion of the county in the Tyrone area and in the southern portion of the county in the Brooks area (Map 3.). To be located within two miles of a groundwater recharge area, all new municipal solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

FAULT AND SEISMIC ZONES

According to information from ARC no major fault or seismic areas exist in Fayette County.

LAND USE/ZONING RESTRICTIONS

Brooks: Given the Town's present Land Use Plan and wellhead protection ordinance there leaves very little room to consider a solid waste disposal site in Brooks. Due to the aforementioned factors, Brooks will seek to work with other local governments in the possibility of developing a regional solid waste disposal facility.

Fayette County(Unincorporated): Solid waste handling facilities are only allowed as a Conditional Use in the M-2 Zoning District in unincorporated Fayette County. The M-2 Zoning District is classified as heavy industrial. A large area zoned M-2 exists along Roberts Road between S.R. 85 and S.R. 314. This area contains a closed BFI landfill and several auto salvage facilities (Map 4.). The 1994 Fayette County Land Use Plan designates this area as heavy industrial.

Fayetteville: Zoning / Land Use: Zoning restrictions are probably the most limiting of all factors in siting a waste handling facility. The City of Fayetteville's Zoning Ordinance restricts landfills to the M-2 Heavy Manufacturing district. Landfills are further restricted by their proximity to groundwater recharge areas, historic sites, wetlands, and floodplains.

Transfer stations, composting sites, recycling centers, and other solid waste handling facilities are not specifically mentioned in the Zoning Ordinance. When it would be desirable to locate those types of facilities within the City, the Planning Commission has authority to designate zoning districts where such use would be allowed. In locating a solid waste handling facility, the requirements of the Land Use Plan and impact to the surrounding area should be carefully studied.

It is anticipated that the City will continue to contract for disposal outside the jurisdiction. Therefore, it is not likely that a sanitary landfill will be developed within the City.

The M-2 zoning district is illustrated on Map 5.. Existing and future land uses are illustrated on Maps 6. and 7. respectively.

LAND LIMITATIONS

Peachtree City: Peachtree City has several factors limiting the locations of solid waste handling/disposal facilities. Zoning restrictions reduce the effective usable area to 4.5 square miles (2,850 ac.) for all handling facilities. Of this amount, restrictions based upon airport limitations, county line setbacks, and watershed considerations, reduce this further to .62 square miles (402 ac.), which equates to 2.5% of the entire area within the city limits for MSW landfills (Maps 8. – 13.). Therefore, it is highly unlikely that a MSW landfill would be located within Peachtree City. However, several locations described lend themselves to development as handling facilities. More than likely, one or more of these sites could be used for recycling, composting, or material separation & recovery facilities. One such site is currently under consideration for relocation of the City's Recycling Center.

Tyrone: The Town of Tyrone's eastern and western boundaries are critical watersheds and drinking water supplies to Fayette County and the City of Newnan. At both the north and south end of the Town are major operating quarries. Much of the prevailing soils strata are influenced by bedrock. Hence, little available area remains for establishing a landfill within the Town. Also, the region has been identified as a major groundwater recharge area that would prohibit landfill installations.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

A study done for the Fayette County Historical Society indicates that Starrs Mill, located in unincorporated Fayette County, and the Fayette County Courthouse, located in the City of Fayetteville, are on the National Historic Registry (Map 4.). No solid waste handling facility should be located in or adjoining as to negatively impact a district or site on the National Register.

AIRPORTS

Fayette County has one public airport, Falcon Field, in Peachtree City and eight small private landing fields. Falcon Field accommodates turbojet aircraft; the smaller landing fields only accommodate piston-type aircraft. Georgia EPD's Rules for Solid Waste Management require sanitary landfills not be located within 10,000 feet of any airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any airport runway end used by only piston-type aircraft (Map 4.).

PROXIMITY TO ADJOINING COUNTY BOUNDARIES

No new or existing solid waste disposal facility should be expanded into the area one-half mile from a county boundary unless the adjoining county approves. Map 4. indicates the approximate one-half mile area surrounding the border of Fayette County.

LAND LIMITATIONS

HABITAT OF RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANTS, ANIMALS AND BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

No solid waste handling facility should be located in such a way as to result in the destruction of the habitat of rare, threatened and endangered plants, animals and biological communities as identified in the Georgia Natural Resources. The inventory indicates no endangered plants, animals, or biological communities within Fayette County.

URBAN AND BUILT-UP AREAS

Map 9. depicts urban and built-up areas in Fayette County. These areas would include the incorporated municipalities and those areas in the unincorporated county, which contains the bulk of the one-acre single-family residential subdivision development.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVMENT

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The purpose of this element is to provide an inventory of existing educational and public awareness programs that address solid waste management. The education of the general public in terms of solid waste management could prove to be the most effective element in reducing solid waste.

KEEP FAYETTE BEAUTIFUL, INC.

Keep Fayette Beautiful, Inc., a 501 C (3) organization is an affiliate of Georgia Clean and Beautiful and Keep America Beautiful (KAB). A portion of the Fayette County's transfer fee for solid waste is presently used to fund KFB. KFB's efforts will follow the guidelines contained in the KAB System.

The system is a behaviorally based five-step approach: getting the facts, planning systematically, involving the people, focusing on results and providing positive reinforcement. It has been called AA Grassroots Network with Proven Solutions. The goal of the program is to change behavior.

KFB educational efforts will encompass all phases of solid waste management; source reduction, recycling, composting, sanitary landfills, waste-to-energy and environmental protection. All of these components are necessary to solving our long-term solid waste management challenges.

Program Outline:

I. Fayette County Schools

Teachers in the local school system were first introduced to the Keep America Beautiful instructional materials in 1993. During the 1998-99 school year additional workshops are scheduled. "Waste in Place", for grade K-6 and "Waste: A Hidden Resource" for secondary schools provide excellent curriculum materials for teachers and students.

Community Service and projects of KFB are disseminated to the local schools. School Science/Ecology Clubs and students are encouraged to volunteer. Recently high school students assisted with the "Litter Free" County Fair Program. KFB conducts annual art and literary contests in conjunction with Earth Day and an aluminum recycling contest in conjunction with America Recycles Day.

A. KAB Curriculum

1. Waste in Place: for grades K-6 was introduced into the school system in March of 1993 with a Teacher Workshop sponsored by KFB. Professionals from the Department of Community Affairs, Georgia Clean & Beautiful program conducted this workshop. A State Grant funds the instruction and the printed materials. The cost of providing substitute teachers for the teachers who will attend the workshop is being funded by KFB. The first workshop was attended by 30-40 teachers.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

2. Waste: A Hidden Resource for grades 7-12 was revised by Keep America Beautiful and became available in May of 1993.

These two curriculums contain a substantial amount of educational materials that are constantly undergoing revision and updating based on the real world experiences of the KAB affiliates nation wide. KFB provides in-class presentations on conservation, recycling and composting. In addition, KFB has donated composting handbooks to each school in Fayette County and to each library. Videos and other resources can be checked out at the KFB office.

B. Extension Service

Cooperative efforts between the Fayette County Extension Service and KFB are ongoing. These monthly programs and special events are an important component of our education efforts. They provide a yearlong focus on solid waste issues and are a vehicle for positive reinforcement via contests.

The Extension Service also provides to the public schools on-going educational programs and expert knowledge that related to solid waste management. These programs support the overall goals of the locally adopted state mandated curriculum objectives.

C. Other

1. Working with schools to setup pilot solid waste management programs. Projects will involve direct student participation in the research, planning and execution of appropriate programs. An awards program will be applied.
2. Special programs are in the planning stages. Two will deal with long term monitoring of air and water quality in our community.
3. Presentations for public discussion of the issues at PTO meetings.

II. Business and Industry

Business and Industry Committee

1. The Waste in the Workplace program addresses the educational needs of the commercial, industrial and institutional community. KFB will set-up pilot programs in the various types of business organizations in the community. This is another tested, proven program from KAB. Successful, local demonstrations of the program will be used to educate this segment of the community, a critical component of any effort to manage solid waste.
2. Seminars and presentations in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations that reach the business community will enable us to reach and educate larger numbers of businesses.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

III. General Public

A. Civic Organizations Committee will, working with the many organizations in our community, provide a series of programs to the members of these organizations. These will provide opportunities for both dissemination of facts and information and discussion of the issues. Citizen input is critical to successful plans. Civic organizations are also a source of volunteers for community projects.

B. Newspaper ads, feature articles and sponsored columns will be used to broadly distribute information.

C. Existing publications such as Peachtree City Update, The Guide to Peachtree City and The Communicator can be valuable vehicles.

D. Inserts in water and sewer bills.

E. KFB intends to establish a publication of its own.

IV. Executive Director

A. **Full-time professional position:** Initial training, provided by Keep Georgia Beautiful and Keep America Beautiful, is constantly reinforced by workshops and periodic interaction with other of the 60+ Executive Directors in Georgia and with more than 490 nation wide.

The Executive Director provides a permanent, trained and expert person to conduct a continuous educational process in the community. They will be available to work in the schools, to advise governmental entities, speak at and conduct discussion at meetings of civic organizations, visit businesses and otherwise reach all segments of the community.

B. Keep Fayette Beautiful Office

1. A central office providing information to the public is located in Fayette County Cooperative Extension Office in the Stonewall Complex.

C. Libraries

1. KFB will provide books, literature and videotapes to the libraries in the community. These will be available for checkout and usage in the library.

D. Award Programs

Will provide positive reinforcement on an ongoing basis. Awards are appropriate for all community segments; government, schools, civic group, businesses and individuals.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A. Keep Fayette Beautiful Awards

Will provide positive reinforcement on an ongoing basis. Awards are appropriate for all community segments; government, schools, civic groups, businesses and individuals.

- a. Keep Fayette Beautiful Awards
- b. Keep Georgia Beautiful Awards
- c. Keep America Beautiful Awards

E. Special Events

Numerous events addressed to various segments of the community will be carried out.

- a. Earth Day 10 K run
- b. Keep America Beautiful Month
- c. Scout shows
- d. Chamber of Commerce events
- e. Earth Day art and literary contests
- f. Christmas tree and phone book recycling programs
- g. America Recycles Day where local retailers highlight products made from or packaged in recycled materials
- h. Litter free events and litter clean up programs

V. Litter Control

A. Adopt-A-Mile, Inc. is a locally owned 501 C (3) corporation and is merged into the operations of KFB.

1. Adopt-A-Mile cooperates with and promotes the Department of Transportation Adopt-A-Highway program to the county and municipal roads, school grounds, public parks, and public shopping areas and is currently adding the Peachtree City bike path system.

VI. Accountability and Reinforcement

KFB will conduct, on an annual basis, several surveys and will make reports based on these surveys and on other information gathered through the year.

These reports will provide proof of the effectiveness of the educational programs and reveal where additional efforts need to be made.

1. Photometric Index - Provides accurate and objective measurement of litter control efforts.
2. Solid Waste Survey
3. Annual Report to Keep America Beautiful
4. Annual Cost/Benefit Analysis-monitors effectiveness of public funding.
5. Typical KAB affiliate ratio is 7:1, that is for every \$1.00 of public funding a typical community would receive \$7.00 worth of benefits such as in-kind services, volunteer labor, private donations, and cost avoidance.
6. Local affiliate annual report to address all programs

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

FAYETTE COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

The Fayette County Cooperative Extension Service will assist KFB as solid waste educational coordinator for Fayette County. The Extension Service is a division of State government through the University of Georgia. A portion of its funding provided by Fayette County.

The Extension Service offers various educational exhibits and programs dealing with solid waste management to interested civic groups. These programs are:

Enviroshopping
Recycling I & II
Composting - Recycling Naturally
Mulching - Feed Your Landscape, Not the Landfill
Grasscycling
Composting Structures

The Extension Service presents on the average four of these various programs to civic groups a month. Printed brochures are distributed at these programs and are also available in the Extension Services office.

The Extension Service is available to agricultural operations, which are interested in waste reduction programs. Extension agents will act in an advisory capacity for interested parties.

Through the 4-H Program and Fayette County Schools, the Extension Service with Keep Fayette Beautiful, Inc. offer educational programs and contest to Fayette County youths. This includes coloring contests, essay contests and recycled art projects. Fayette County teachers receive lesson plans on recycling and solid waste management geared for different age levels.

MASTER COMPOSTING PROGRAM

The Extension Service, in conjunction with KFB, administers the Master Composter Program designed as a base of the community outreach for a Grasscycling and Compost Education Program. The purpose of this program is to provide Fayette County citizen with the education and information they need to make wise choices about organic landscaping and food wastes. It seeks to change behavior by raising awareness of the solid waste problem and providing education based programming to minimize resource consumption and waste generation.

The education program will train volunteers in practical waste reeducation, grasscycling and composting techniques. In return for the training, the volunteers will be asked to share their knowledge with others in the community.

The Extension Service has a grasscycling a composting demonstration site in Peachtree

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

City. The site serves as a focus for community outreach activities and training. Volunteers conduct community workshops to provide the public with information about grasscycling, compost preparation and storage systems.

FAYETTE COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Fayette County School System science curriculum guides learning objectives which address the areas of solid waste management, recycling and related areas beginning in kindergarten and extends through the high school program. Examples of study include:

- Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources
- Protection of Limited Resources
- Associated problems and Possible Solutions to Pollution
- Recycling of Natural Resources
- Effects of Population Growth on Resources

Fayette County teachers have received training in Project WILD and Project Learning Tree. These national environmental education programs contain numerous activities related to preservation and recycling natural resources. During the month of March and April, teachers also participate in Waste-In-Place and Waste: A Hidden Resource workshops. These programs were developed by Keep America Beautiful, and are locally funded by KFB.

Some schools have also developed their own site based recycling programs for aluminum, glass, newspaper and white paper. Their recycling efforts are many times minimized because of the difficulty of pick-up and delivery of materials to a recycling center. Efforts will be made to setup a comprehensive paper recycling program in the schools system to include white paper, newspaper, magazines, mixed paper and cardboard.

Students knowledge of solid waste management and associated problems has increased through such activities as composting, observing the rate of decomposition of landfill materials, designing practical and creative uses of recycled materials and monitoring the water quality of local streams and creeks.

PRIVATE COLLECTION COMPANIES

Several of the private collection companies operating in Fayette County offer recycling services. Their educational activities include brochures and taped phone messages. For the most part, educational materials distributed to customers address the recycling of glass, aluminum, newspaper and plastic. Appendix D. contains a sampling of the printed materials.

IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING

IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING

The purpose of this element is to provide a year to year plan of action and funding in terms of solid waste management. The State Solid Waste Management Plan outlines several options to finance solid waste management. These methods presented are as follows:

General Funds: Funds for the financing of solid waste management are collected in the government's general fund. Most of the general fund revenues are collected in the general property tax. The philosophy behind using this revenue source to finance solid waste management is that the service is viewed in its relationship to its benefit to the community.

User Fees: User fees distribute the cost of providing solid waste management among users on a proportional basis. The amount of money charged should reflect the total amount of revenues spent on providing the service. User fees are a widely accepted source of revenue and will continue to be a sound source of revenue for local governments.

Local Option Sales Tax: This sales and use tax is a joint county and municipal venture, levied at the rate of one percent. All counties may participate, but municipalities must qualify in order to impose the tax. The governing authority must pass a resolution calling for a referendum and, if approved, pass a resolution calling for the tax. The jurisdiction in which the tax is imposed must agree in writing of a formula for distributing tax proceeds, submitted in the form of a "Certificate of Distribution" to the State Revenue Commissioner.

Special Purpose Tax: Georgia law authorized a special purpose tax in 1985, which was intended to enable local governments to raise funds to finance a single purpose facility. The law requires that a resolution or ordinance be passed to initiate the referendum that will adopt the tax. These are short-term taxes with a maximum duration of five years. A new referendum is required for any change of purpose or extension of the tax.

General Obligation Bonds: These bonds are flexible because the issuing authority guarantees the general obligation bond with its full faith and credit based on its ability to levy assessments on taxable real property in order to pay the principal and interest on the bonds. The authorization to issue these bonds requires a referendum. The bonds can be paid for through user fees. No technical or economic data is required to receive these bonds.

Revenue Bonds: Revenue bonds pledge the net revenue they receive to guarantee payment to bond holders. The interest rate tends to be higher on revenue bonds due to a higher risk factor. Revenue bonds require technical and economic analysis of the project to be financed. Revenue bonds are most useful in arrangements that do not have taxing powers, such as multi-jurisdictional authorities.

Current Revenue Capital Financing: Current revenue financing has been the main source of financing the acquisition of waste collection vehicles for most local governments. The major advantage of this system is its simplicity, with no analytical or legal arrangements required. This method depends on the ability of the local government to generate surplus capital.

FAYETTE COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 5 YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM AND LONG RANGE PLAN

GOAL: Consider a franchise agreement for residential waste services

PLAN ELEMENT: Waste Reduction

[illegible]

GOAL: Determine feasibility of volume based rate structure for residential service as part of franchise agreement

PLAN ELEMENT: Waste Reduction

[illegible]

GOAL: Maintain collection of solid waste, recyclable materials & yard waste by contract with private collection company

PLAN ELEMENT: Collection and Waste Reduction

[illegible]

GOAL: Determine feasibility of granting exclusive franchise for town-wide residential collection

PLAN ELEMENT: Collection

[illegible]

FAYETTE COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 5 YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM AND LONG RANGE PLAN

GOAL: Develop data collection system

PLAN ELEMENT: Collection, Disposal and Waste Reduction

	5 YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM					LONG RANGE PLAN				
RESPONSIBILITY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
KFB, Recycling & Solid Waste Comm., & Private Collection Company Reps.	Evaluate existing data collection systems and current regulations: Staff Time	Develop and implement data collection system: Staff Time	Maintain data collection system: Staff Time	Maintain data collection system: Staff Time	Maintain data collection system: Staff Time	Maintain data collection system: Staff Time	Maintain data collection system: Staff Time	Maintain data collection system: Staff Time	Maintain data collection system: Staff Time	Maintain data collection system: Staff Time
	Seek input of private collection companies: Staff Time									
	Determine data needs: Staff Time									

GOAL: Develop program to reduce solid waste generated by the commercial, industrial and institutional sector

PLAN ELEMENT: Waste Reduction

[illegible]

**FAYETTE COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
5 YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM AND LONG RANGE PLAN**

GOAL: Maintain collection of solid waste & recyclable materials by contract with private collection company

PLAN ELEMENT: Collection and Waste Reduction

	5 YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM					LONG RANGE PLAN				
RESPONSIBILITY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Brooks	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract	Maintain collection: User fees- \$ to be determined by contract

GOAL: Survey citizens to determine public demand for recycling services

PLAN ELEMENT: Waste Reduction

	5 YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM					LONG RANGE PLAN				
RESPONSIBILITY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fayette County & KFB	Develop survey & distribute: Staff time	Interpret results: Staff time								

GOAL: Determine feasibility of recycling facility on County owned property on McDonough Road

PLAN ELEMENT: Waste Reduction

	5 YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM					LONG RANGE PLAN				
RESPONSIBILITY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fayette County Planning, Fayette County Public Works, Fayette County Recreation. Fayette County Building & Grounds Maintenance & KFB		Study feasibility: Staff time If feasible, seek GEFA grant for design: \$5,000	Seek GEFA grant for construction & materials: \$ to be determined Begin operation: \$ to be determined	Maintain operation: \$ to be determined	Maintain operation: \$ to be determined	Maintain operation: \$ to be determined	Maintain operation: \$ to be determined	Maintain operation: \$ to be determined	Maintain operation: \$ to be determined	Maintain operation: \$ to be determined

GOAL: Continue contract grinding for yard trimmings at transfer station

PLAN ELEMENT: Waste Reduction

	5 YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM					LONG RANGE PLAN				
RESPONSIBILITY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fayette County	Contract grinding: \$7,300	Contract grinding: \$7,700	Contract grinding: \$8,150	Contract grinding: \$8,600	Contract grinding: \$9,100	Contract grinding: \$9,600	Contract grinding: \$10,100	Contract grinding: \$10,700	Contract grinding: \$11,300	Contract grinding: \$11,950